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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/607,235	06/27/2003	Shingo Tanaka	04329.3082	5861
22852	7590	01/02/2008	EXAMINER	
FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW, GARRETT & DUNNER LLP 901 NEW YORK AVENUE, NW WASHINGTON, DC 20001-4413			LU, ZHIYU	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
		2618		
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			01/02/2008	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/607,235	TANAKA, SHINGO
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Zhiyu Lu	2618

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 October 2007.

2a) This action is **FINAL**.                            2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:

- Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
- Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
- Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Response to Arguments*

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-20 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-3, 8-9, 14-15 and 17-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mochizuki (JP09-190306) in view of Yasuda (JP05-083324) and Miyasaka et al. (US2001/0022912).

Regarding claim 1, Mochizuki teaches a transmission apparatus (100 of Fig. 1) comprising:

a transmission unit (150 of Fig. 1) configured to transmit one of first data and a command, the first data having first identification information (inherent for data identification);  
an input unit (131 of Fig. 1) configured to input one of a first instruction to transmit the first data and a second instruction to transmit the command (Fig. 6);  
a first control unit (610 of Fig. 6) configured to control the transmission unit to start a first transmission of the first data if the input unit inputs the first instruction (Fig. 6); and

a second control unit (622 of Fig. 6) configured to control the transmission unit to start a second transmission of the command if the input unit inputs the second instruction and the transmission unit has completed transmitting the first data, to control the transmission unit not to start the second transmission if the transmission unit has not completed transmitting the first data (paragraphs 0002-0004, where obviously the command generated cannot be transmitted until transmission completion of the first data because of queuing in spooler).

Note that Mochizuki discloses two different modes for choosing, where the second mode directs created control command to the spooler for conventional transmission queuing (Figs. 4-5, paragraph 0047).

But, Mochizuki does not expressly disclose the command having second identification information for identifying the first data; and to control the transmission unit to interrupt a third transmission of second identification information of the command and to start the second transmission if the transmission unit is transmitting the third transmission of the second data and the transmission unit has completed transmitting the first data.

Yasuda teaches interrupting usual data transmission to start priority data transmission (abstract, paragraphs 0006-0007), which would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to recognize that in Mochizuki first transmission (first data) and second transmission (the command) can be given the same priority over the third transmission (second data). According to applicant's claim, clearly transmission of second data is initiated before transmission of the command. And since there is no exclusive limitation on claim, in a scenario where transmission of second data is initiated after completion of transmission on first data, an instruction to start transmission of the command is inputted. Based on priority, transmission on second data is

interrupted to start transmission on the command. So, the scenario to control the transmission unit to interrupt a third transmission of second identification information of the command and to start the second transmission if the transmission unit is transmitting the third transmission of the second data and the transmission unit has completed transmitting the first data is taught in view of Yasuda.

Miyasaka et al. teaches control command received by printer must contain information identifying what specific print data received as well (paragraphs 0070, 0075), which obviously teaches that in Mochizuki the command having second identification information for identifying the first data.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate corresponding data and command taught by Miyasaka et al. and providing priority to data transmission taught by Yasuda into the transmission apparatus of Mochizuki, in order to provide priority transmission and coordinate command and associated data.

Regarding claim 13, Mochizuki, Yasuda, and Miyasaka et al. teach a transmission method as explained in response to claim 1 above.

Regarding claim 17, Mochizuki, Yasuda, and Miyasaka et al. teach a computer readable storage medium storing instructions of a computer program which when executed by a computer system results in performance of steps as explained in response to claim 13 above.

Regarding claims 2, 14, and 18, Mochizuki, Yasuda, and Miyasaka et al. teach the limitations of claims 1, 13, and 17.

Yasuda teaches further comprising a third control unit configured to control the transmission unit to resume the third transmission interrupted by the second control unit, the third transmission interrupted being restarted after the command has been transmitted (paragraphs 0007, 0011, 0015, 0058).

Regarding claims 3, 15, and 19, Mochizuki, Yasuda, and Miyasaka et al. teach the limitation of claim 1.

Mochizuki teaches further comprising a third control unit configured to control the transmission unit to sequentially transmit a plurality of data items of the first data and the second data (paragraphs 0002-0004).

Regarding claim 8, Mochizuki, Yasuda, and Miyasaka et al. teach the limitation of claim 1.

Mochizuki teaches the first data and the second data are image data (abstract).

Regarding claim 9, Mochizuki, Yasuda, and Miyasaka et al. teach the limitation of claim 8.

Mochizuki teaches the input unit inputs designation of to-be-transmitted image data of the image data (inherent), where printer driver (112 of Fig. 1) is initiated by application (111 of Fig. 1).

3. Claims 4-6, 16 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mochizuki (JP09-190306) in view of Yasuda (JP05-083324), Miyasaka et al. (US2001/0022912) and Kondo et al. (JP10-098605).

Regarding claims 4, 16, and 20, Mochizuki, Yasuda, and Miyasaka et al. teach the limitations of claims 1, 13, and 17.

But, Mochizuki, Yasuda, and Miyasaka et al. do not expressly disclose wherein the input unit inputs the second instruction and the transmission unit has completed transmitting the first data having the third identification information corresponding to the second identification information of the command, the second control unit determines whether or not the third transmission should be interrupted, the second control unit controlling the transmission unit to start the second transmission after the third transmission has been completed if the second control unit determines that the third transmission should be uninterrupted.

Kondo et al. teach when the input unit inputs the second instruction and the transmission unit transmits the data, the second control unit determines whether or not the third transmission should be interrupted, the second control unit controlling the transmission unit to start the second transmission after the third transmission is completed if the second control unit determines that the third transmission should be uninterrupted (Fig. 4, paragraphs 31-32).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate means to determine whether the third transmission should be interrupted taught by Kondo et al. into the apparatus, method, and program of Mochizuki, Yasuda, and Miyasaka et al., in order to determine transmission priority.

Regarding claim 5, Mochizuki, Yasuda, Miyasaka et al., and Kondo et al. teach the limitation of claim 4.

Kondo et al. teach if the input unit inputs the second instruction and the transmission unit has completed transmitting the first data having the third identification information corresponding to the second identification information of the command, the second control unit determines whether or not the third transmission should be interrupted, the second control unit determining that the third transmission should be interrupted if a value obtained by dividing an amount of transmitted part of the first data by an entire amount of the first data is less than a threshold value, the second control unit also determining that the third transmission should be uninterrupted if the value obtained is not less than the threshold value (paragraph 0052).

Regarding claim 6, Mochizuki, Yasuda, Miyasaka et al., and Kondo et al. teach the limitation of claim 4.

Kondo et al. teach if the input unit inputs the second instruction and the transmission unit has completed transmitting the first data having the third identification information corresponding to the second identification information of the command, the second control unit determines whether or not the third transmission should be interrupted, the second control unit determining that the third transmission should be interrupted if an estimated period of time for completing the third transmission is not less than a threshold value, the second control unit also determining that the third transmission should be uninterrupted if the estimated period is less than the threshold value (Fig. 5, paragraphs 0035-0042).

4. Claims 7 and 10-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mochizuki (JP09-190306) in view of Yasuda (JP05-083324), Miyasaka et al. (US2001/0022912) and Yamaguchi et al. (US2002/0101443).

Regarding claim 7, Mochizuki, Yasuda, and Miyasaka et al. teach the limitation of claim 1. But, Mochizuki, Yasuda, and Miyasaka et al. do not expressly disclose the transmission unit utilizes a radio communication technique called Bluetooth (registered trademark).

Yamaguchi et al. teaches the transmission unit utilizes a radio communication technique called Bluetooth (paragraph 0024).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate Bluetooth transmission taught by Yamaguchi et al. into the apparatus of Mochizuki, Yasuda, and Miyasaka et al., in order to utilize short-range wireless communication.

Regarding claim 10, Mochizuki, Yasuda, and Miyasaka et al. teach the limitation of claim 8. But, Mochizuki, Yasuda, and Miyasaka et al. do not expressly disclose the command includes an image display command used to command the receiving apparatus to display an image of first image data included in the image data already transmitted to the receiving apparatus.

Yamaguchi et al. teach the command includes an image display command used to command the receiving apparatus to display an image of first image data included in the image data already transmitted to the receiving apparatus (abstract).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate commanding display unit to display received image data taught by

Yamaguchi et al. into the apparatus of Mochizuki, Yasuda, and Miyasaka et al., in order to shorten display wait time.

Regarding claim 11, Mochizuki, Yasuda, Miyasaka et al., and Yamaguchi et al. teach the limitation of claim 10.

Yamaguchi et al. teach the input unit designates the first image data to display the image by the image display command if the input unit inputs an instruction to transmit the image display command (abstract).

Regarding claim 12, Mochizuki, Yasuda, and Miyasaka et al. teach the limitation of claim 1. But, Mochizuki, Yasuda, and Miyasaka et al. do not expressly disclose further comprising a transfer unit configured to transfer the image data based on an Initiator function of Remote Display feature incorporated in Basic Imaging Profile of Bluetooth (registered trademark), transmission of the image data, transmission of the image display command and interruption of the transmission of the image data being performed, using a PutImage function incorporated in the Profile, a Remote Display function incorporated in the Profile, and an Abort operation incorporated in Generic Object Exchange Profile, respectively.

Yamaguchi et al. teach using Bluetooth communication method between the commanding unit and display unit (paragraph 0024), which inherently teaches the limitation of further comprising a transfer unit configured to transfer the image data based on an Initiator function of Remote Display feature incorporated in Basic Imaging Profile of Bluetooth (registered trademark), transmission of the image data, transmission of the image display command and interruption of

the transmission of the image data being performed, using a PutImage function incorporated in the Profile, a Remote Display function incorporated in the Profile, and an Abort operation incorporated in Generic Object Exchange Profile, respectively.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate using Bluetooth communication and its profiles taught by Yamaguchi et al. into the apparatus of Mochizuki, Yasuda, and Miyasaka et al., in order to efficiently utilize Bluetooth wireless communication for image data and command transmission.

### *Conclusion*

5. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

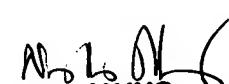
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Zhiyu Lu whose telephone number is (571) 272-2837. The examiner can normally be reached on Weekdays: 9AM-5PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nay Maung can be reached on (571) 272-7882. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Zhiyu Lu  
December 17, 2007

  
NAY MAUNG  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER